DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... Pentage to Foreign Countries added.

Double the Ambassadors' Salaries! There is not the slightest doubt in any well-informed mind concerning the proriety of a large increase of the salaries said to our diplomatic representatives at London, Paris, and Berlin. These three Important offices are now held by Demoerats. One of the first newspapers to secend the motion that the Democratic Congress provide at the earliest opportunity for the adequate maintenance of the three sadors at their respective posts, is the leading Republican organ:

"Ten Sex makes an exceedingly good point when it imposts that the raising of the rank of our principal foreign Ministers calls for a liberal increase in their miaries. It has long been notorious that the salaries assached to these offices were painfully inadequate; and this will be still more frue when the Ministers besome Ambassadors Tax Sus thinks that the salaries und be at least deabled."

The New York Tribune's opinion on this subject has weight. The editor of that newspaper has recently served for about three years as United States Minister to France ith credit to his country and to himself; but It is an open secret that Mr. REID drew heavily upon his private fortune in order to support the dignity of the post, and to meet its official requirements. Another able Republican contemporary, the Evening Telegraph of Philadelphia, takes the same censible view of the matter:

"An Ambassador may be regarded by a democratic nmunity as in nowise different from any other isomatic agent who has certain work to do and is ted with authority to do it. But in foreign countries an Ambagandor occupies a certain distinctly de tion, and a very exalted position at that, presentatives abroad are to occupy such a ma position, it becomes incumbent upon u to furnish them the means of occupying it worthily smand that our Ambassador shall maintain hi place in London or Paris or Berlin on a sum that will hardly pay bis house cent is simply foolish. We may say that the appointment of an Ambassador is, aft all a mere matter of form; but if we observe this the Government addressed and worthy of our own."

The salary of an Ambassador to England, France, or Germany should be increased to \$35,000 or \$40,000 a year, at the lowest. Even then it will be inadequate, rather than exconsive. There will be no money in the office for any statesman with a propersens of the dignity of his station and a patriotic desire to support it worthily. Of the three gentlemen, Mr. BAYARD, Mr. EUSTIS, and Mr. RUNYON, who now go abroad as Ambasors, not one is supposed to be a very rich man. In justice to them, in justice to the Governments to which they are accredited. and in justice to our own Government, there suld be no delay in relieving them from the possibility of embarrassment under the increased pecuniary burdens imposed by the change of style.

We are not advocating a general increase of diplomatic salaries all along the line. There are some instances where the present allowances might with advantage be reduced. As for the mere junketers and humbug Ministers like the ridiculous PIERCE at Lisbon, the proper thing would seem to be a Government suit to recover the money already paid to him for services not ren-

Important Changes in the Law of Wills. Senator CHARLES T. SAXTON of the Twenty-sighth district has introduced in the siature two important bills; designed effect radical changes in the law of wills as administered in this State.

The first of these measures is intended to sbrogate what we may call the rule in the EN case, that is to say, the doctrine that a testamentary trust without a certain honeficiary who can claim its enforcement is void. The bill establishes a rule directly to the contrary, by providing that no gift, grant, bequest, or devise to religious, eduestional, charitable, or benevolent uses shall be deemed invalid by reason of the indefiniteness or uncertainty of the persons designated as the beneficiaries. If no peron is named as trustee in the will creating the trust, then the title to the property is to vest in the Supreme Court, which is to have entire control over all gifts which would be void under the present law by reaon of the indefiniteness of the beneficiary.

Under this statute, where the genera charitable purpose of a testator is mani fested by his will, but the particular ob Sects of his bounty are not accurately speci-fied or indicated, it will be the duty of the courts to carry out that general purpose by electing such persons or corporations to receive the property as they may deem within the purview of the testator's inten tion. We are inclined to think that the general sentiment of the community favors such a change in the law, and that the enactment of this bill, which has already sed the State Senate, will tend to de rease the number of contested will cases.

Mr. Saxton's second bill, however, seems to us likely to have a contrary effect. It provides in substance that any provision in will shall be void which declares " that in case the validity of such will shall be contested in any court, any property of the tator shall be in any way disposed of therwise than it would be if such contest re not made." The purpose of this prorision is to prevent testators from effec lvaly discouraging their heirs or next of from contesting their wills. Unlike the Ill to abolish the rule in TILDEN's case, it stricts instead of enlarging the powers of testator, and would be by no means so manifestly an improvement in the law.

The Decrease of Crime in England.

About a year ago a writer in the Nine th Century made the surprising statement that crime had signally increased in England during the last thirty years. The assertion was counter to the prevailing imssion, and that it is unsupported by tatistics is proved in the last number of the same periodical by Sir EDMUND F. Du CANE, who is known to be an authority upon the subject.

It is an old saying that nothing is more nisleading than facts, except figures. The author of the statement that crime is increasing in England confounded, it seems, the figures relating to the prevention of erime with those bearing on its punishment. Thus he mixed up the number of inventies committed to industrial schools with the number of those committed to reformatories. The latter are penal institutions for young persons convicted of crime, and therefore are properly classified with prisons. The industrial schools, on the other hand, are preventive institutions for children who have not been convicted, but might fall into crime for want of proper care and training. Then, again, the mistake was made of classifying as crimes, real and only true test of a boat,

offences against the Education acts, such as | It makes little or no difference if the mathe neglect of parents to send their children to school. Lastly, an increase of crime was inferred from the increase of the metropolitan police, and especially of its detective section. According to this argument, when there was not a single policeman in London, there could have been no crime, which is a reductio ad absurdum. Of course, the police is an even more effective agency for the prevention than for the punishment of crime. The figures brought forward by Sir En-

MUND F. DU CANE are of a much more rele-

vant and cogent character. He confines him-

against property, such as destroying

fences, trees, &c.; fifthly, forgery and

offences against the currency. Now for the

statistics demonstrating a decrease of these

crimes in England. The number of in-

dictable offences against the person

dropped from 3,626 in 1883-86, to 3,352

in 1890-91. The number of similar of-

fences which were dealt with summa-

rily by magistrates fell from 100,422

in 1875-76 to 77,857 in 1890-91. Of indictable

offences against property with violence

there were 7,112 in 1881-82, while in 1890-91

there were only 5,938 such cases. The number

of summary offences in this class is too small

to deserve consideration, having never ex-

ceeded 87, and having sunk as low as 1. As

to indictable offences against property with-

out violence, these have fallen off continu-

ously since 1877-78. Then the number was

41.341; in 1890-91 it was 25,086. The number

of crimes of this class summarily dealt with

by magistrates has declined from 72,434

in 1881-82 to 62,990 in 1890-91. Indicta-

ble malicious offences against proper-

ty have neither increased nor dimin-

ished in any marked way, the number

having kept a little on one side or the other

of 600 throughout the last six years. Sum-

mary offences of this class, however, have

tropped from 25,800 in 1873-74 to 18,675 in

1890-91. We come finally to forgery and of-

fences against the currency. The indict-

ments for crimes of this kind have fallen

To sum up, we find that indictable of-

fences belonging to the five classes men-

tioned have, as a whole, notwithstanding

the increase of population, diminished from

57,812 in 1867-68 to 35,335 in 1890-91, while be-

tween 1873-74 and 1890-91 the number of sum-

mary offences in the same five classes has

declined from 192,440 to 159,534. It will

scarcely be disputed that Sir EDMUND F.

DU CANE has proved his case. His statis-

tics point conclusively to a remarkable de-

In Justice to Mr. Blaine.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New

York Times, has a just notion of the folly

and futility of what is called the American

case in the Behring Sea arbitration. With

the questions for decision as they were

formulated in the treaty, the entire per

formance at Paris is merely a cumbersome

and costly method of registering a fore

gone conclusion; and that conclusion will be

But in attributing this diplomatic failure

to a lack of skill or foresight on the part o

the late Mr. BLAINE, the Times is far from

the truth. If the Times had reviewed the

history of the negotiations and discussion

prior to Mr. BLAINE's practical retirement

would never describe the claims of the

United States as having been " made by

Arbitration." Nor would it proceed to re

mark, on the general question of the claim

"There was only one way to sustain a policy like

that announced by Mr. Blanks, and that was by bold and blustering assertion, and a resort to force if the

adversary did not give way. Nothing would justify i

but a readinese to back it up by force, if necessary, and an assurance that force would be successful. Possibly Mr. Blains would have delighted in carrying out such

a policy in such a way, if the circumstances and con

litions had been favorable to success, but when be ried to support it and induce its acceptance by argu

The fact is that Mr. BLAINE was among

the first to perceive the utter fallacy and

untrustworthiness of the theory of exclusive

jurisdiction; and he fought very shy of it

while he was conducting the correspond-

ence with the British Foreign Office. If the

Times can point out any assertion by Mr

BLAINE of the theory of exclusive jurisdic

For about a year before the ratification

of the fatal treaty the management of the

business was in other hands than those o

Mr. BLAINE. The issue was not shaped a

he would have shaped it. In justice to his

memory it is well enough to say once for

all that the responsibility for this dismal

and costly failure, with the accompanying

scandals that are now coming to the light.

rests not with JAMES G. BLAINE in any sense

or to any extent, but with BENJAMIN HAR-

Senate that ratifled their treaty.

RISON, JOHN W. FOSTER, and the Republican

About Yachting.

Mr. F. Nichols, the measurer to the

American Model Yacht Club, whose grace-

ful and polite letter we published last

week, is evidently a conservative. He is

against our suggestion in regard to

the method of working miniature yachts,

and he presents in advance his objec-

tions to the new steering machine

which Mr. SELDEN has invented. He

admits that "it would make a very

pretty picture to see those models tack

and retack, as if steered by a lilipu-

tian skipper and crew." So it would, sure

enough. But, says our correspondent

'Mr. SELDEN'S contrivance would cause

trouble where a number of boats are sailing

in close company, we will say on the star

board tack, when suddenly the machine on

the leewardmost yacht gets to work and

brings her up in the wind and around on

the port tack, and runs slap into the bunch

the result being a mess to untangle, thereby

That presents an objection to the thing

decidedly; but, although two bad tacks can

never be turned into one good one, we beg

eave to remind Mr. NICHOLS that a similar

sad state of affairs may be witnessed often

enough at regattas where the boats are

steered by skippers in the flesh. Accidents

must happen even with the best regulated

steering machines, and the inorganic skip-

per must not be expected to be superior to

As for the difficulty of using the machine

in a race over a triangular course, all w

can say is that we never witnessed such a

race with miniature yachts. Upon that

point we are ignorant; but we suspect that

in such a contest there would be more room

for chance than could possibly exist

in a battle to windward with the

models manned by Mr. SELDEN's crew.

Moreover, as windward work is the

spoiling a race."

the organic.

tion, we shall be very much surprised.

ment, he was predestined to failure."

to exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea:

Secretary BLAINE and formulated by Mr.

W. FOSTER for submission to the Court of

from the management of the business,

against what is called our "case."

crease of crime in England.

from 2.839 in 1856-57 to 446 in 1890-91.

self to offences which are recognized as worthy pride of the owners of the contendcrimes in all civilized countries. Such ing yachts. At all events it will be necessary to see crimes may be distributed in five classes: the thing at work, and very probably there First, offences against the person; secondly. offences against property with violence: may be room for improvement in Mr. SEL DEN'S invention. If it finally proves sucthirdly, offences against property without violence, including, for instance, theft and cessful, the Park regattas will be well worth embezzlement; fourthly, malicious offences going to see.

the wind and beat a boat, but it takes a

that would test the skill of the player

as well as the ability of the boat, where the

pian of campaign would be made on shore

and the battle fought on the water? The

calculation of the time to be given to each

stretch would be something extremely nice.

and quite sufficient to stimulate the praise

The Mugwumps Snivel.

The Mugwumps are never happy except when they are misorable, and so they must be reasonably happy now. They had the highest hopes of this Administration, but those hopes are wilting swiftly. From a Mugwump point of view the Administration has not been a materialization of the ideal; and however the poor fellows try to hide the fact from themselves, the pitiful and bitter cries they utter against the spoils system show their consciousness of failure. Every time Maxwell's axe is swatted upon the block, they put their hands to their ears and an expression of pain comes over their faces. They are just as nervous as they were in the days when CLARKSON was working his patent cut-off. Then the Democratic heads were falling to the swish of the merry chopper, and now the Republican heads are falling. That is all. The principle is the same, and in both cases civil service reform sighs.

Taking the appointments generally, while capable Democrats are appointed, they are appointed, in cases where a natural vacancy didn't exist, to fill the artificial vacancy created by kicking out Republicans, presumably competent also. This is what makes the Mugwump eyelashes tremble. According to the Mugwump belief, a good man in the civil service should be allowed to stay there. Well, if the good man happens to be a Republican, his chances of staying there under the present Administration will not be quoted high on the chance exchange. In fact, the spoils are getting distributed with neatness and despatch. and the expectation of a carrying out of the "spirit of civil service reform" is disappointed again.

The spirit of civil service reform has been carried out-on a shutter.

Equal Rights.

Every person in this country has the right to believe in religion of any kind, or reject religion of every kind. There are Jewish religionists here who complain that they are sometimes molested by people not of their faith. These molesters deserve to be reprimanded. There are Jewish converts to Christianity here who complain bitterly of the molestation, maltreatment, and boy cotting which they suffer at the hands of adherents of the religion which they have left. These boycotters deserve to be reprimanded as sharply as the molesters.

Every Jew, as well as every other person in this country, has a lawful right to change his religion at will, or even to turn Chris tian, just as those illustrious Jews, PETER. PAUL, and JOHN, became Christians.

There are lots of people now in this country who stand very much in need of Americanization. Americanism means freedom, po litical and religious, the right to choose one's own party and one's own religion, the right of personal independence in all matters of opinion, without prejudice to one's good name in the community. We desire to Americanize all the Christians, Jews pagans, infidels, foreigners, and natives in this country, whether they be of the white black, red, brown, or yellow race. In the word Americanize there is a lofty idea, an organic, characteristic, constructive idea. The continued existence of our republicandemocratic system can be maintained only under Americanism.

We regret to observe that one of our Nev York Jewish contemporaries indulges in the un-American practice of inciting violent prejudice against every Jew who may be led to change his religion. It ought to know that it thus encourages the growth o that very Jew-balting of which it bitterly complains.

Right! Good!

This sentiment as expressed by the Hon JOHN DE WITT WARNER of New York, tariff reformer and apostle of free trade, has ou unqualified approval:

"No one will question the right of a party to put a many recommendations in its platform as crammed the one adopted at Chicago. It was perfectly under stood, however, that tariff reform was the laste w made. In that sign we conquered. If we permit our selves to be diverted from it before our pledges are ful filled we shall be horsewhipped at the polls the first time the people get a chance at us."

That's the talk! What Congressman WARNER says is honest, manly, and right to the point. Among the pledges to be fulfilled is the pledge to enact a tariff for revenue only, a tariff into which the unconstitutional principle of protection shall enter in no form, however disguised.

Unless that pledge is fulfilled by the De mocracy, the Democracy, will be horsewhipped at the polls the first time the people get a chance at us.

The axe that was once AdLai's is in ener getic hands.

Capf. Moland, a professor at St. Cyr. who ought to be good authority, has made a careful calculation of the force of soldiers now under call in Europe. He puts France at the head. with 2,500,000; next. Russia with 2,451. 000; close upon her. Germany with 2,417,000; then, after a long interval, Italy, with 1,514, 000; while fith among the armies comes that of Austria-Hungary, with 1.050,000. A grea drop brings us to Turkey, with 700,000; to

England, with 342,000; and to Spain, with

300,000. The lesser powers put together can

muster 1,289,000, so that the aggregate would It is a tremendous aggregate for Europe naintain. However, only a small part of these forces are constantly with the colors, forming what we should call the regular or standing army. They include the reserves of variou grades, and perhaps only a fourth or a fifth of the whole body are always under arms. These figures, nevertheless, as we understand the matter, show us the number on the rolls or in the calculations for possible use in time of war, and for which provision is made of some

sort in the military budgets. But Capt. Moland expects these numbers to be far outdone seven years hence. From various calculations and surmises he concludes that in the year 1900 Germany wil have 5,000,000 soldiers; France, 4,350,000; Russia, 4,000,000; Italy, 2,230,000; Austria-Hungary, 1.900,000; Turkey, 1.150,000; Spain, 800,000; England, 602,000, and the smalls powers 2,382,000. Here would be a predigious aggregate of 22,420,000. This calculation for the year 1900 supposes, therefore, an addition

of nearly 10,000,000 to the crushing military establishments of to-day. It is not beyond the domain of a reasonable possibility that chine is not suited for a triangular affair. In that kind of racing there is probably too before the twentieth century arrives the huge much running before the wind. As the military fabric of Europe will tumble of its old salts say, a haystack can run before own weight, and that, under a general plan of disarmament, the armies of that period, inboat to go the other way. But wouldn't it stead of being nearly double those of 1893, be an interesting game, and one may not be more than half as great.

> With Mr. Spenn as editor for the Albany, from lon is not likely to refer to the Albany as "the uliest newspaper in the United States." - Post Appress. Not likely: for under new management the Albany Argus will probably lose its ancient and unique distinction.

THE DOUBLE PAY SCANDAL Mr. Blatae's Successor and Gen. Harriso

WASHINGTON, April 2.- In the face of a plain provision of law, the payment of two salaries out of the public Treasury to the same person is not an uncommon practice. Usually it is done under cover of deception. Sometime it is done plumply, regardless of law and onsequences. The discovery made by Sec retary Gresham of the State Department, and Secretary Carlisle of the Treasury, that a number of Government employees, includng Major Elijah W. Halford, recently the Private Secretary of Benjamin Harrison, who have gone to Europe in connection with the Behring Sea business, have had their authorized pay duplicated, is the latest instance. The affair seems to have been arranged by ex-Secretary John W. Foster, while he was at the head of the State Department.

It cannot have escaped public notice that ex-President Harrison, when his attention was drawn to the scandal, dismissed the subject summarily by saying that Mr. Blaine got Foster into the service, and he knew nothing of t: leaving it to be inferred if there was anything wrong the fault was Blaine's. The fact is. President Harrison forced Foster upon Blaine and Blaine resigned on that account.

It serves to enlighten the subject to say that Foster, in one way or another, in a few years has become rich from his connection with the State Department. Increasing the pay of Behring Sea subordinates by adding \$15 a day to their regular compensation, under the pretence of extra service, it is alleged, is strictly according to what Foster has learned of ways to increase his own emoluments in office. It may be true that men bave been sent abroad sometimes on a service for which they are not sufficiently well paid to support the style in which they desire to live. But that does not justify an evasion of the plain provisions of the law by a subterfuge which is little, if any, less than a crime.

The public service would doubtless be greatly benefited could it have the advantage of the skill, industry, and capacity expended in devising ways by which money can be got out of the Treasury irregularly; in fact, in ways forbidden by law. It is probable that there is not a single department or branch of the Government where some one is not getting two salaries in deflance of the intention of the law. if not in the face of its very words.

Secretary Gresham and Secretary Carlisle

have begun a good work. It may prove a great one, if they push ahead, as it is understood they will. The Bureau of Southern Re publics, or whatever is the title of the concern derstood it will be looked into with the view to seeing if there are not persons there who are practising the Foster tactics of duplicated pay in defiance of law.

The Secretary leaned back until the great armchai The obcese sandwich lay untasted before him, but from time to time he sipped absent-minded! at a glass of American ginger ale. A little traveller's clock on his desk struck 1. He started, and a series of shudders seemed to run up and down his seventy-two nches of massive bulk, like bubbles in a glass o champagne. With a sort of convulsive backward twitch of his head he looked up at the portrait hung over his deak, a full-length figure in oils of a portly middle-aged man with a genuine Lumpkin county smile on his face. "Great Scott!" cried the Secretary shaking his first at the chipper countenance of the per trait, "new much longer can this go on without detec tion? First it didn't come until ti, yesterday it was only half-past & and to-day I feel as though it might come at any moment. If it could only be put off until after dark; but, no, here are the days getting longer and longer, and the Thing coming a little earlier ever; day. What if some of the watchmen or char-women.—" Here the Secretary struck the deak a ringing blow, and laughed the kind of laugh that is not good to hear. "U, haven't I had a good time since late Atlanta " he eried. "I don't mind working like a roughabout, but it's enough to break up any man' narves to go through what I have to every day. Wel there's no way out of it. I may as well go to work while I can. Perhaps I may have four hours yet, but that horrible feeling in my head tells me that the ne's roing to come early to-day. What is it, Jerry !" "Col. Munk Irish and Major Buck Whilking, sir, to see about Col. Bightower Sweat's appointment." Show them in, Jerry."

Jarry shows them in. "Good morning, Colonel; good morning, Major, Glad

to see you. Haven't reached Col. Sweat's name but shall try to get down to it this afternoon. papers are all right. I see you are interested in that rienit Col Irish, Natural isn't P' "About the best I ever see, Col. Smith, unless 'twas the red cow that was painted on the sides of old Shack Muffletrip's butcher cart down in the valley. Foor old Susck : He might have been Postmaster at the Creek H

"Well, there're a few of us left yet, Colonel," said th secretary pleasantly. we didn't want you to be lonely, Mr. Secre

tary. We came on to see Mr. Botts—"
"Never mind about Mr. Botts now, gentlemen. If you will call around about 5 o'clock I think I can tell you just how Col. Sweat's case stands,"

At 10 minutes to 5 Col, Munk Irish and Major Buc Whilkins were again ushered into the Secretary's pri vate office. He was still busy writing at his desk, and asked them to be scated. Col. Irish had been going about the city without a cab for most of the day, and he dropped into a doze. Major Buck Whilking, alway vigilant, fixed his eyes upon the back of the Secretary's head. After studying that for a few minutes, his eye was caught by what seemed to be little tremt waves of motion running across the canvas of the po trait. Col. Buck Whilkins knew Washington whis key, and be was prepared to receive surprise partie without emotion; but when, after various little pr iminary gurgles, the clock struck 5, it occurred to the Major that something was happening. From the figure at the deak came a low but dreadful group; from the portrait an exultant and tubultuous whoop. The floor shock as the great portrait, frame and all jumped down. Major Buck Whilkins, in apite of the instinct of calinness natural to a man familiar with the wine of the country and its ingenious optical illusions, breathed hard and felt a cuce a tightening and a quickening of the heart. He felt the need of companionable and the strength of numbers, and he kicked value but instinctively at the bins of Col. Munk Irish, whose upturned nose wa droning a magnific-at bymn to steep. Alone was Col. Buck Whilkins obliged to see a figure in a gill frame, and weighing perhaps 270 pounds, pour out a little cordial glass of the contents of a corking big demijohn which the painter had depicted in the right-hand cor-ner. The Secretary started up fell back, waved his hands, but feebly for so athletic a man. He seemed up der a spell. He made little resistance to the potion of-fered him, but bis physical, and apparently his mental agony was extreme. It was only for a moment, how-ever, like the gasps of a man taking laughing gas. He sank back. Tenderly the Portrait Man put the frame around him. The Secretary's form and features seemed to undergo some sudden and subtilizing change, at once fading, and brightening. His eyes looked straight at Major Ruck Whitkina, who shifted his position in vain. His face gained color, an ethereal smile bovered on his lies a certain affected attitude was observable n his lips, a certain affected attitude was obse m him. It was all done in a moment; too quick for dajor Buck Whilkins or any other man to describe.

"But when I saw the fellow with whiskers hang up

the Secretary on the wall in the gold frame," said the Major at the Metropolitan that evening, "I just give a good yell and ran as fast as I could, leaving Munk there." After this speech the Major was most unjustly put to bed by his friends, and filled with bromids and aromatic spirits of ammonia

It was dusk when Col. Irish woke up. It was not so dark, however, that he could not see who handed to him Cel. Hightower Swant's appointment. "What you here, Col. Botts? Why, I must have been sel-Where's the Secretary !"
"Oh, he saked me to give you this: I'm belping him little about the appointments, you see. Good even

ing. Colonel."

"We waited for you until 8 o'clock last night, Mr Smith." said the Hon. John Allen of Mississippi.
"Why did you want us to sat our dinner cold."
"Well. I'm very sorry, but I had an appointment
at the department with Mr. Botts last night, and he THIS YEAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

olities Shaping for the Overthrow of the Quay-Porter-Martin Combine, PHILADELPHIA, April 2-The coming celipse omises to be central in Philadelphia on Nov. 7, 1893, and the shadow that is likely to fall across the pathway of Matthew Stanley Quay will be dense. The people of Pennsylvania, tired of the rule of Senator Quay, have about made up their minds to overthrow him. The battle in the State at large will be for a Justice of the Supreme Court and a State Treasurer not for the nomination of candidates for these

shall run, but for their election. The Republican candidate for Supreme Juslee will be D. Newlin Fell, Associate Justice of Common Piess, Court No. 2. of Philadelphia. It is decreed that Judge Fell shall receive the omination. Other candidates there are broughout the State who have long ireaming of wearing the silken robe that marks the distinction between a mere Judge and a Supreme Justice, but they have rudely been awakened to the fact that the presenta tion of their names would tire the Convention and prove a useless waste of cloquence.

The Democratic candidate will be Samuel

offices, for Quay has already determined who

Gustine Thompson, who is now serving on the Supreme bench by the Governor's ap-

Gustine Thompson, who is now serving on the Suprome bench by the Governor's appointment; and for certain reasons the chances of his election are favorable.

Judge Fell will be largely cut, because he will be known as Quay's candidate. His cause will be further injured by the record of his failure to apply the common law in the Liquor License Court, in which he sat for three annual sessions. That failure is all the more marked because of the manner in which common law is now, for the first time in the history of high license in Pennsylvania applied by Judges Arnold and Biddle, the Judges now sitting in the License Court. But the controlling objection to Judge Fell will be the determination on the part of the people to resent Quay's attempt to control and direct, for the first time in his career, the nomination for a Justice of the Suprems Court.

Justice Thompson's strengthiles in his recognized qualifications for the office, and in the further fact that the Suprems Court.

Justice Thompson's strengthiles in his recognized qualifications for the office, and in the further fact that the Suprems Court.

Justice Thompson's strengthiles in his recognized qualifications for the office, and in the further fact that the Suprems Court.

Justice Thompson's strengthiles in his recognized qualifications for the office, and in the further fact that the Suprems Court of Pennsylvania consists of seven Justices, five of whom are Republicans while only two are Democrats. Were Thompson to be deteated and Quay's candidate elected, the court would stand six Republicans to one Democrat. Then again, the rule throughout Pennsylvania is to reflect local Judges regardless of their political faith, where they have proved worthy. Under the leadership of such distinguished editors as Col. A. K. McClure, Charles Emory Smith, Harrington Fitzgarald, Henry L. Taggart, and Charles E. Warburton, the samewery excellent rule will be applied for the first time next November in the reflection of a competent and worthy Supreme Court Justice.

In the

Talk of a Religious Boycott of the Fair,

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 27.—The Rev. R. V. Hunter of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, who represented the American Sabbath Union and the Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor before the committee of Congress in opposition to the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, says it has been fully determined to test the legality of the action which the directory is reported to be in favor of taking. From the N. Louis Globe Democ

been fully determined to test the logality of the action which the directory is reported to be in favor of taking.

The sentiment of opposition, he says, is as strong now as ever it was. He helieves that from a financial standpoint the Fair management would be unwise in having an open Fair, even if they could do so legally. He has been in correspondence with the cilitors of thirty religious newspapers, and without exception they are not only opposed to open gates on Sunday, but believe Christian people should refrain from visiting the Fair at any time if the gates are open. Several of these editors are squeamish on the boycott phase, but express their intention to advise their readers of their own views on the subject. Mr. Hunter says the boycott idea is repulsive to him, but that the action of Christian people in this direction does not come under the description of a boycott. It would be no more a boycott than is observed by Christian people who conscientiously refrain from going to salcons or gambling houses. He is of the belief that should it be decided to open the Fair an expression of opinion will be made by religious bodies that will cause a falling off in attendance more than enough to offset the receipts on the twenty-five Sundays question from the standpoint of its being an accommodation for wage carners, but that it is treated solely with reference to the debit and credit side of the ledger. His estimate is that not more than 100,000 persons will attend on each Sunday who would not pay the same admission money on other days. This would net \$1.250,000 for the twenty-five Sundays. He is confident that 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 persons who would have

on other days. This would not \$1,250,000 for the twenty-five Sundays. He is confident that 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 persons who would have visited the Fair not less than three days, will remain away. The minimum loss of receipts, therefore, would be \$2,250,000. since the report was written contains full directions for loading the gun.

The late Gen. Berdan called his proposed craft, with its proposed gun and buffer, an ironelad destroyer. This name Destroyer, however, had been fairly preempted long before by Capt. Ericsson, whose vessel, still in

What Has Col. Abe Slupsky to Do with This Administration

From the San Francisco Examiner. It was THE SUN that discovered Col. Abe Singsky and exploited him. It is THE SUN that has made Hoke Smith famous. The elevation of Hoke from the obser rity of a Georgian village to a Cabinet positithe flerce glare of notoriety beats like light on a throne could never have rendered him as prominent as he is without the added illumination of Taz Sun. It is not the name of Hoke Smith that attracts attention, al-though it is a name to conjure by, for, until he had greatness thrust upon him, he groped in the twilight o mediocrity, unhonored and unsung. It was THE SUN that blazoned Hoke before the nation as it blazoned Col. Abe Slupsky and is now blazoning thelien, Ped Dismute, the Hen. Dink Botts and the Hon. Standbope Potadam Sams. What a galaxy to rem the political nor enough before long to form a constellation.

Tip and Sock Are Already on the List.

From the Maron News, The Swannesh Press supplements the suggestion of the Seas that Judge Tip Shaw be added to THE SUN's list of Georgians with distinguished names by urging the claims for recognition of Major Sock Pruitt. We heartily endorse the suggestion of the Press. In addition to the possession of a very musual name. Major Pruitt enjoys the additional distinction of having been a member of the famous "Eauta County Guards." whose military tactics were a code unto themselve and whose evolutions were a revelation to a startled world. By all means let Major Sock Pruitt's name be enrolled with that of Dink Botts and Ped Dismuke. But let not the name of Judge Tip Shaw be overlooked Not that we love bock less, but Tip more.

The President's Organ Recalls the Sackville-From the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript Lord Sackville-West is not expected to be enthusing

tically active in the reception that will be accorded t

ames's. It was Mr. Bayard's unpleasant duty to pack ord Sackville-West off home for his pernicious acti ity in what became historic as the "Murchisen letter." The Quattlebum Family Found. The remarks of commoders rolger, however, on the value of submurine guns to rams were warmly endorsed by Gen. Berdan. The former officer had said that "this system of under-water discharge, when perfected, as it undoubtedly will be, will greatly increase the offensive power of the ram, and the bureau will recommend that all such vessels be supplied with submarine guns." To this view Berdan hearthy subscribed, but Insisted that To rus Entros or fur Sun-Sir: In your paper of March 24 you say: "But one thing pains us. One name we miss from the roster. Where is the great, the illustrious, the ever-memorable, the time-defying name of Quattlebum !" Cause yourself no more pain about the ever-memorable name of Quattiebum. What that name extinct? Not a bit of it. Jackson county Berdan hearthy subscribed, but Insisted that his submarine gan was better than Eriesson's. One point of difference is that Eriesson's. One point of difference is that Eriesson went ahead and built his vessel and his gun at his own cost, while the Berdan vessel, gun, and huffer apparently exist thus far only on paper. However, the rival inventions can do a good work for the rubile in pointing out sech other's defects. The merits will speak for themselves. The Naval Board has recommended that no action be taken on the Bordan system while the Eriesson system is still on trial under an appropriation by Congress.

has a family of Quartichums living near Marcia. The father, Henry Quartichum, is just 45, years old, and has eight as reachly boys as can be found within the confines of the 'Empire State of the South,' That does not look as if that ever-shortous name is extinct. The prospect of the ever-shortous name is extinct. The name and monthly countries. This family's nearest sound amounting countries. This family's nearest neighbor is Mr. John Countries, who represented Jackson country in the Legislature several years ago. Just seemember that the great Quartichum of nouth Caronina left poaterity, and that the name of Quartichum will live forever. In March 28. EFFERSON, Ga., March 28.

To a Government Weather Sharp, From the San Francisco Examiner. digit into the future far as human eye could see.
And saw Weathermaser Jenkins, dead as any one Dead and damned and shut in bades, as a liar from his With a record of unreason never paralleled on earth and while I looked be reared bun, that incinerated From the coals which he'd preferred to the advantages He cast his eyes about him and above him; then he Process his open aboatos, what I venture here to quote, on a slab of thin asbeatos, what I venture here to quote. For I read is in the rune-light of the evertasting glow. "Unoid); variable winds, with local showers; cooler; answ."

Anstors Bit. aca.

THE RERDAN IRONCLAD DESTROYES.

A Fast Armored Vessel With a Hydran WASHINGTON, April 2.-The sudden death of Gen. H. Berdan may bring under public dis-

the buffer is to be a 24-inch gun, or tube

twenty feet long, designed to throw a projec-

tile containing 200 pounds of wet gun cotton

However, both the Nutriellead and the ram will be accepted with certain penalties, if they develop only thinkness, while the Berdan beat is to have a statutory speed of 20 knets and could not be accepted without further act of Congress if the failed to reach that performance. In the case of the Vestivina, under a similar

we designed and built a boat which ran 21646 knots an hour on official trial.

Without reference to the excess in size of the Berdan host over the two vessels instanced in comparison, we remark that, under ordinary conditions in vessels of approximately equal size, an increase in apeed from it knots to 20 knots would involve at least 75 per cent, additional cost, including the increased strength required to withstand the strains and carry the weights incident to the greatly augmented power applied.

Then, when the cost of the submarine gon and nickesteel armor is added, the total would easily be double or very nearly double. We think this comparison will be approved by all gractical architects and shipbuilders. Hence we say that the proposed limit of \$1,200,000 is clearly a minimum.

as described.

I have no remark to make in regard to the vessel itself and other matters touched upon in the pamphlet. I cannot give an expert opinion thereon, and I presume this portion of the subject will be referred to the Navy Department for recommendation.

The general design of the invention shows that the gum must be loaded under water, and I think the inventor should explain how this is accomplished.

or should explain how this is accomplished.

Touching the subject referred to in the last paragraph of Gen. Flagler's report, it may be said that a patent granted to Gen. Berdan since the report was written contains full di-

The remarks of Commodore Folger, however, on the value of sugmarine guns to rame

She Has Ten Ethows and Fourteen Knees.

Them the Allanta Journal.

Macon. March 28 - Miss Mary Willis a re-marbable young lady from Unson county, has been visiting relatives here. She is 20 year, old, and weights fifty pounds, has fractions in each arm, and seven joints in each lower limb

Evangelian Under Diffien ties.

Brother Wing - They say you've left Kansas for good. How's that, Brother Bwing?
Brother Swing - It never rains out there. I couldn't find water enough to baptize the souls I saved.

propriate and delightful spot.

— A farce-comedy company on the road approaces
that it has given 400 performances with great success
in New York. Neither play nor actors are familiar to cussion the peculiar device he has been working on, of a semi-submarine vessel, intended the metropolitan public, but that sort of thing is done for the destruction of hostile fronclads. A all the time.

The fruit trees and strawberry patches in Norfolk,
Va., are blocming, and the outlook for a good season is
a favorable one. Although the season will be late,
owing to the severe weather of January, there will be bill, in fact, was introduced at the late session of Congress to authorize him to build such a craft, but with so little left of the life of that Congress, the bill served mostly to put the subject in shape for future discussion. However, as the new device is in the hands

owing to the severe weather of January, there will be a fine crop, unless it is ruined by a heavy freeze, —The orange and the lemon are both said to be fatal to the cholera bacillus. Placed in contact with the cus surface of the fruit, the bacteria survive but a few of the Berdan Manufacturing Company of New bours. Even on the uninjured rind they die within twenty-four hours at least, so says the Imperial Health vessel is to be perhaps 260 feet long by 40 feet beam and 16 feet draught, with a displace Office of Berlin.

—A traveller who was describing some of the ode ment of 2,400 tons. It is to have a low deck, armored with nickel steel, a hydrauli buffer for protecting the bows, a conning

BUNDEAMS.

The woods just north of West Point are the home of more than a score of American eagles. A very ap-

features of Western life to a mixed company said of a Western city that it offered some of the strangest comtrasts, new and pretentious hotels and public buildings tower, and a bridge for machine guns. Under standing side by side with log cabins, board shantles, and Indian tepees. "I know; just like Brooklyn," in-terrupted a demure-looking woman.

—The traveller in the South is surprised to find in its

tile containing 200 pounds of wet gun cotton into an ironclad, and there exploding it by a time fuse. The vessel is to be driven by engines of 7,500 horse power at a speed of not less than 20 knots.

The bill introduced into Congress proposed to pay \$1,200,000 for this craft, apart from any allowance for extra speed, with corresponding abatoment for less speed than twenty knots. It proposed that the builder should be in all respects satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy, or that the vessel might be built in a Government shippard. The builders, in fact, were to be the well-known firm of Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia. In a letter to the Seuate Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. C. H. Cramp made some comparisons to show why the proposed cost must be regarded as a minimum as well as a maximum. The Marblehead, he said, of 400 tons less displacement, 2,700 less horse-power, three knote less speed, no protective deck, and no submarine gun, and only a light conning tower, had a contract price of \$40.4.

OUO. Again, the Ammen, a ram of 217 tons less displacement, 2,700 less horse power, three knots less speed, and no submarine gun or hydraulic buffer, is to cost \$18,100. In this last case, said Mr. Cramp, the difference in cost would nearly, if not quite, be consumed in attaining the excess in speed, leaving little or nothing for the increased size and the cost of the gun and the buffer.

However, both the Marbiehead and the ram will be accepted with certain penalites, if they develop only quiet cities that there is hardly a trace of foreignism as yet. The officers of the city Governments, the police, fremen, postmen, car drivers, the pouple on the streets, the names on the signs, are all American. By this term is meant not merely those of old English stock, but French whose ancestors settled here a contury ago, and negroes.

—The complete statistics show that the production of

best sugar in the United States has more than doubled during the past year, although there has been no in-crease in the number of factories. The total produc-tion of the six factories was 27.080,322 pounds, against a total of 12,004,838 pounds last year. Experin growing sugar bests have been tried in a number of the Western States, and the success has been so great that the number of factories will be increased.

—The sibilants in the language of the Northwestern tribes cannot fall to be noticed by the traveller in Washington and British Columbia, although their speech is described as "a choice and a splutter." The Indian names of places that are still preserved there are full of hisses and a's. Examples: Squallyamish, Spatsum, Spuzzum, Scuzzy, Snohomish, Similkameen, Sumass, Sweltchs, Skomekan, Hyoskwahaloos, Squim. Swinomish, Stagit, Famamish, Snoqualmie, and

or experimental coins that are made by artists con-nected with the Mint for submission to the Coinage Committee of Congress when a change of design is contemplated. As only ten or a dozen strikes are made of each pattern, they are extremely rare. The secretary of a late member of the President's Cabinet says that the Congressmen who got these trial pieces are usually ignorant of their value, for he has seen them paid out for shoe blacking and cold tea.

-Andrew Fairchild of Fallarsburg, Mich., owned a tame dove that was a favorite pet of his wife's until a child was born to them. Since then the dove has refused to have anything to do with Mrs. Pairchild and appeared to be very jealous of the baby. Several days ago Mrs. Fairchild while engaged in housework left the racted by its crying. Running into the room she found the dove picking at the infant's eyes, one of which was so badly injured that the sight is entirely ruined. —The application of photography to astronomy has

been productive of especially noteworthy results in the discovery of the small bodies which move in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. From the ob-servation of the first of these, Ceres, in 1801, until the end of 1891, 821 had been discovered by the labors ous method of eye observation. Then photography was brought into this service, and within the last fifteen months no fewer than forty-four of these colesial bodies have been found. Six were found by Prof. Charlois of Nice in the first week of March.

-For several days past the Mormons throughout Utah have been bolding special meetings of fasting and prayer, preliminary to the fluxt dedication of the great temple, which will take place April 6, the fifty-third anniversary of the organization of the Mormon Church. Its completion and dedication will form a solemn occasion in the history of the Church, and the members must confess their faults to one another and extend mutual forgiveness before they can enter mons will visit Salt Lake City at the dedication. -A business man from Cincinnati tells of the hareh

lience we say that the proposed limit of \$1,200,000 is clearly a minimum.

It will be seen, therefore, that the three leading elements in this proposed craft are an armored vessel of high speed, a submarine gun or torpedo-tube of large calibre, and a hydraulic buffer, this last being apparently the chief novelty in the affair. Mr. C. H. Cramp, in the official documents, confined times of the confined documents and its speed, which he would guarantee, provided the designs were piaced entirely in the hands of his company. In a letter to Senator Squire a few weeks ago Mr. Cramp said that his company were not then prepared to give an opinion on the gun, but had no reason for doubting that it could be made a success. "The hydraulic buffer." he said. "Is in the nature of an experiment, but if long enough, it seems that such a buffer should be able to take up the energy of a moving vessel, just as it does the recoil of a gun. A vessel with this could steam up to an armored battle ship and fire through the bottom with far more safety and with less risk than a torpedo hoat, which is almost sure to go down in the hall of machine-gun fire."

The following day Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the army, made a report to the Coast Defence Committee upon the proposed Berdan system, which read as follows:

1. I find Gen. II. Berdan's calculations in his pampite. "Teurned here Coast Defence Committee upon the proposed Berdan system, which read as follows:

1. I find Gen. II. Berdan's calculations in his pamphiet. "The Berdan's calculations in his pamphiet." The Berdan's calculations in his pamphiet. "The Berdan's calculations in his pamphiet, "The Berdan's calculations in his pamphiet, and the substantially correct in regard to the hydraulic buffer and gan which he proposes to use in constitution of the substantial court in the his proposed involved destroyer as described in the his proposed in roughed, if made of the dimension and court the strength and power to atopa vessel of the tennation strength and power to atopa vessel of the tennation of more of for the destroyer in passing over the distance inlowed for the stroke of the buffer piston, and thereby prevent be about that would otherwise result from having the destroyer ram the enemy's vessel.

2. There is no material difficulty in arranging, as proposed, to cause the motion of the piston or the pressure in the buffer to automatically fire the gun.

3. All of the ballistic calculations, as set forth in the pamphlet, in regard to the gen are substantially correct, and a gun of the dimensions described, if made of good gun steel, would have the necessary strength, and could be made to give about 10 per cent, higher velocity than that stated in the pamphlet to a projection of the weight and dimensions described, and energy stated in the pamphlet, would penetrate the armor and backing which the pamphlet states it would encounter in the portion of the sample states it would encounter mark to make in regard to the vessel therefore a properties of other water and the gan properties of the pamphlet of the water at the set and other matters on the pamphlet in the permitted of the water at the pamphet of the water at the part of the pamphet of the pamphet of the water at the pamphet of the pamphet of the water at the pamphet of the pamphet of the water at the pamphet of the pamp means he adopted to secure peace in his neighborhood The place was afflicted by a young man who practised on the plane—he practised loud and long, with the windows open—and the people writted and groaned and cursed to no effect. The business man, who lived next door to the planiat, hired a hand organ by the day. with a boy to go along with it, and the boy's instructions were that he should play at an open window, striking up as soon as his employer had gone to his of-dice and letting up as soon as he got home. At the end of the second day the planist moved.

-When a United States man-of-war enters the Brooklyn Navy Yard she is met by a mixed throng of inter-ested persons. Resides relatives and Criends et the officers and men, there are washerwomen, tailors, sheemakers, and tracesmen of several sorts in search of patronage. A merchant tailor his samples in his hand, boards the vessel as soon as he can to take orders for civilian suits for the officers, and he haunts the ship as old times, measuring, fitting, and bringing home his wares. Just outside the Navy Tard gates lurk the ene-mies of Jack, scenting the apoil that every saller carries in his pocket after a long cruise.

—Vogetarians say it is a popular fallacy that meat is needed for strength. One prominent exponent of the faith says it is a fact that the strengest animals in the world are vegetarian and not carnivorous. It is the ferocity of the lion rather than his strength that makes him formidable. An elephant is a match fer most speed and endurance, the horse, the reindeer, the antelope, and others, are also vegetarians. Dog trainers, says this authority, always feed their trick animals on a strictly vegetarian diet, and many hunters do the same thing. Senator Palmer is said to have a vegetarian dog that is 22 years old.

-Two Americans, in the employment of the Govern-ment of British Columbia, recently accomplished a feat hitherto deemed impossible by crossing the Selkirk Mountains in the depth of winter. The object of the trip was to ascertain if it were possible to lay out a pack and cattle trail over the range from Golden te Raise. The men travelled 150 miles on snowshoes, firly miles over the wildest mountain country, where glaciers abounded. They found a pase at an aititude of 6.500 feet that is practicable for cattle and pack trains in summer. The thermometer was below zero duri most of their trip, which occupied nearly a month.

-A member of a professional baseball company pet up at a first-class hotel in a city where his club was playing. It was his first season at the business, and he was not accustomed to so much luxury. The dime restaurant was more in his line. After a vain attempt to read the menu card, which was mostly in French, the ball player beckened to a waiter and said, heritatingly, "Got any roast beef?" "Yes, sah. Any vec-etables, sah?" The ball player looked at the card again hopelessiy; then, with a deflant air, he described a half circle around his plate, setting off the space that it usually devoted to side dishes, and said, "Just make

however, had been fairly preempted long before by Capt. Ericsson, whose vessel, still in existonce, with a submarine gun which has been many times tried, bears that name. Among the unlimited variety of names applicable, Gen. Berdan might more graciously have sought some other than this one which had been fairly appropriated by the illustrious Ericsson. Perhaps, however, Berdan regarded this as already a generic name for all submarine gun craft, just as the name Monitor, which Ericsson chose for his first low-freehoard turreted craft, became a generic name for all such vessels, whether designed by him or others. But in addition it is clear from the following comments on the Destroyer's trial of last year, which we find Gen. Berdan sending to Secretary Traoy, that he regarded his own as a direct competitor with the Ericsson submarine gun. Taking the data given in the report of Commodore Folger on the speed of the Destroyer's submarine projectiles in the Brooklyn trials, and reducing them from knots to feet per second, he finds that in a range of 100 feet the average velocity was 189 feet per second; at 200 feet it was 185; at 300 feet, 119; at 400 feet, 87; at 400 feet only 48. Gen. Berdan has done a service in reducing the knots to feet per second, for this last is what the popular mind is familiar with in judging of velocities; but the experts must be left to say whether these additional comments of Gen. Berdan on the official report of the Destroyer's submarine gun trial last year are or are not justified by the facts:

At the shortest distance even, the velocity is less than enchaif of what is secessary for a shed or this size to submarine gun trial last year are or are not justified by the facts:

At the abortest distance even, the velocity is less than one-half of what is necessary for a shell of this size to penitrial at three-line plate, which is computed to be equal to the two plates in an ironelad ten feet below the surface of the water and the rits that support the plates, and the velocity at the longest range is less the surface of the water and the rits that support the plates, and the velocity at the longest range is less the rits of the surface." referred to in the report, is caused by the hydrostation pressure of the water, which gives a greater resistance to the under side of the head of the shell than it does to the upper side, and consequently causes the shell to rise, the same as in a "ricochet." Additional velocity will, of course, increase the tendency to rise. The projectile was made very long (27 feet) so as to reduce these erratic motions as much as pissible, and in doing so ran into the difficulty of booksling, which will increase with the increase of its fring charge of powder. If the shell is made strong enough to prevent this buckling and breaking to penetrate a three-inch plate, it will be so heavy as to perform a short curve does nearly by its gratten distances when the Destroyer is pitching, even in a smal sea, the shell would be almost sure in every case to other come out of the water or tass under the ironelad.

A short and uniform distance, as well as a short shell is indispensable in lodging a shell inside of an ironelad with any degree of certainty, and to explode it outside of an ironelad it would cause but little or no damage company to the control of the water of the various of all marine guns to rame. -A well-known practitioner of medicine says: " Probably you have noticed the tendency of epidemic dis-eases to run themselves out, even in districts where no precautionary measures are taken. It has been shown in the history of every great plague—the 'black death,' cholers, and the rest, and now it is illustrated in the grip. We have the grip with us again, as you know, and there have been a few fatal cases of it; but it is nothing to what it was in its first and second season. Then, you remember, there were instances where it was fatal within twenty-four hours, and its effects were more severe and more lasting than they have been since. This is regular grip weather, yet the grip s slowly dying out. Diseases die as well as the people who have them.

-Painters cultivate what is called the "innocence of the eye," trying to see nature simply as forms and colors, as a child sees it, without reference to what colors, as a child sees it, without reference to what reason and experience may teach them. No two of them see exactly the same way. One painter in New York says that he is astonished to find how gray everything is—even sky and foliage. Another finds the streets full of reds and purples. A younger artist says:

"When I began to paint, everything seemed to me dark. The longer I look at nature the more light I find in it. My great trouble now is to get my pictures as light as nature seems to my eye. I find more yellow in the landscape than I used to. But, after all, these things are subjective, and a man paints what is inside of his head, not what he sees outside of it."

-Although the new copyright laws afford a fair protection against p.racy of books, the publication of cheap reprints of works on which copyright has just expired is perfectly legitimate. It hurts the publishers, though to see put into the market "unautherized" copies of works that they have had a monopoly of for twenty years or so, and recently they have resorted to the issue of cheap prints on their own account, is order to fight the "unauthorized" printers. For the stance, the copyright on a certain work by an author not long dead expired last year. Almost immediately a filmay edition of the book made its appearance in the aboys the price of which was 30 cents at retail. The original publishers of the novel—a New York firm—had no leas power to combat this, but they did as equally effective thing in printing a cheap edition of their own, on better paper and neatly bound in boards. that is sold for . 15 cents, and is sold to the trade at a price that yields only 116 cents profit on each volume. Such implement numbers of this edition have been so 4

that the enterprise may be regarded as successful

From Bourning, King & G.'s Monthly.
This difference at ill lingers
Among women in all lands:
The rich ones ring their flagers
And the poor ones wring their hands!